The Standard.

PALEIGH. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1854.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. The Democratic State Convention, it will be borne mind, is to assemble on Wednesday the 19th instant-just two weeks from to-day. Meetings have been held in some forty or fifty counties, and other meetings will be held before the 19th. The best spirit animates the Democracy; every one is confident of success. But we must put forth the necessary efforts; and we trust the attendance on the Convention will be general, and that delegates from counties which have designated proxies will nevertheless make it convenient to be present. We degire to see you all here, brother Democrats. We shall all be encouraged and benefited by mutual consultation. Remember Wednesday, THE NINETEENTH of April, and be sure to come if at all convenient or practicable.

We cordially concur with our friends of the Wil-

mington Journal in their remarks on the subject: "DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—This body will meet at Raleigh on the 19th of April, and we are pleased to see, that with very few exceptions the pleasers in the Eastern and we believe also in the Western part of the State have held meetings and appointed delegates. The few in which meetings have not been held, will, we trust, yet avail themselves of the opportunity of doing so between this time and the meeting of the Convention, and of the delegates appointed, some, at least, from every counwill make it convenient to attend. Our brethren Duplin have recommended Judge Ellis, other counties Dr. Mills-others Col. S. J. Person, while others again may have preferences in favor of other gentlemen whose names have been brought before the people through the press and in other ways. Among all the gentlemen who have been named, we have not observed the name of one whom we would not cheerfully support, and who would not, if elected discharge the duties of the office creditably to himself and advantageously to the State. The nomination, we feel confident, will be such, as to meet an enth isiastic response from the Democratic party and secure the respect of the party in opposition. But a State Convention has other objects than a mere nomination. It is useful in promoting intercourse and a free exchange of feelings and opinions betreen gentlemen from different and distant portions of the State. It does away with sectional prejudices which isolation might have engendered; and, above all, it enables Democrats to understand each other and agree upon uniform and concerted action in the management of the ensuing canvass. For these reasons, as well as others that might be added, we are sincerely desirous that all the counties should be represented in person, and not by proxy, if possible-and we think it can be done. We want the together as circumstances will admit."

GEN. DOCKERY AT SMITHFIELD.

Welearn that Gen. Dockery, the federal candidate for Governor, addressed the people at Smithfield, Johnston, on Tuesday last. No one replied to him.

We understand he was silent in relation to Sebraska, Cuba, and the extension of the Central Railroad east and west. His main hobby was the and question. He avowed himself for Free Suffrage, out for a Convention. He pretends to have no obection to the measure itself, but is not pleased with the mode in which the people have declared they wish to engraft it into their organic law.

We stated recently that we entertained no doubt he federal nominee for Governor was at heart opopposed to the Nebraska bill. His silence on the ubject at Smithfield confirms our opinion.

The impression is that he was advised or rather astructed, by one of the federal leaders, not to alude to the Nebraska question. Gen. Dockery will be very apt to imitate the example of the late federal Convention in framing their Resolutions; he will deliver "ingenious" speeches-that is, he will speak so as, if possible, to please the crowds he may adtress. He wishes to be elected Governor, and we have no idea he will be very scrupulous about the

The fact that he and his partizans regard his chanes as gloomy is evinced by the eager haste with which he is opening the campaign. He feared he would lose if he waited until the Democratic candidate was nominated and took the field; and he is 10 doubt quite vividly impressed with the knowledge that he has not an atom of political strength to spare. t remains to be seen whether he will gain anything by the selfish and illiberal course he is pursu-

Dockery stock is, indeed, below par. Our intelgence from all parts of the State-and especially from the great West-is to this effect. A full Democratic Convention on the 19th, -an acceptable platform and candidate, and then active and united exertion, and the day will be ours. There can be no doubt of it.

We trust that some friend, at each point where Gen. Dockery may address the people, will send us afull and accurate sketch of his remarks. We have disposition to do the gentleman injustice, but on he contrary prefer to judge him by what he says or

CONMERCIAL OFFICE FOR SALE. Mr. Loring offers the Commercial Office for sale—the entire establishment, good-will and all, for 5,000. The proposition will remain open no longer than the first day of May next. In the office are four presses, one of which

is a patent card press; a full assortment of types, as shown by the sheet issued; a large stock of paper for the news and for Job work, some of the latter very superior; cards, blanks, &c., &c. The Job Office is extensive and believed to be well selected. It offers an excellent opportunity for investment, by an industrious and enterprising man.

If not disposed of by the first of May, Mr. Loring will continue the Commercial, with some improvements; among which will be arrangements for Euopean correspondence.

Col. John H. Wheeler, one of the Secretaries the President, passed through this place on Saturday last, on his way to Lincolnton, whither he goes for the purpose of attending to his private affairs. The Colonel is in fine health, and as good a Demo-

SCARCITY IN MARKET. The Raleigh Market is very poor about this time, and prices are high. Persons at a distance who may have marketable artieles, will find it to their advantage to attend. Bring your articles along-almost any thing can be sold.

Wake Superior Court is in session here this reek, his Honor Judge Caldwell presiding. We will give in our next such matters of interest as may

We learn that the Rev. Dr. Baird, of New ork, will deliver a lecture to-night (Tuesday,) in the Presbyterian Church, on the subject of Foreign Misons. Dr. Baird is a most interesting speaker, and s intimately acquainted with his subject.

The letter of our Washington Corresp contains a summary of the action of Congress and HARPER AND PUTNAM. We are indebted

THE ARGUS-FREE SUFFRAGE.

The Fayetteville Argus comes out in favor of annual sessions of the Legislature—for abolishing the land qualifications for Senators, Commoners and Governor-for Free Suffrage-and for electing Justices of the Peace and Judges by the people. The Whig party of this State, we undertake to say, are opposed to most if not all these amendments to the Constitution; and the Argus, in pursuing this course, is clearly arraying itself against its party. Besides, that paper is going far beyond the platform of the late federal Convention, for that body avowed itself only in favor of "a change" in the Constitution. What is that change, Mr. Cameron? Is it Justices of the Peace by the people? Or annual sessions of the Legislature? Surely it cannot be Free Suffrage, for how could your Convention have hesitated, if in favor of the measure, to announce the fact? Was it considered so unimportant as to be referred to only as "a change"?

But there is no mistaking the position of the Argus on this question. It pronounces the present Constitutional denial of Free Suffrage an "odious distinction," and says he is for placing all free white men on an equal footing at the poils. The Argus has gone far ahead of all former Whig Conventions in this State, and far ahead of Whig sentiment as expressed in primary meetings and in Whig newspapers. It also censures, by its present course, the conduct of its own Editor in voting for Gov. Manly and Mr. Kerr, both of whom opposed the measure; and it is equally severe upon those Whigs in the two last Legislatures who conspired to defeat it. Why was the Editor of the Argus silent in the late federal Convention in relation to this "odious distinction"? Why did he not raise his voice against it? Why did he not frankly and boldly tell that body, in the course of his speech, that he was not to be satisfied with a mere reference to the measure as "a change" to be effected in the Constitution, and insist on speaking of and for the measure in plain, direct and unequivocal language? Why did he on that occasion, desert the poor non-landholders, for whom he now professes so much sympathy? Ah Cameron! you could discourse about every thing else in that speech but Free Suffrage; you walked all round the measure-you looked at it, and thought of it, and then you remembered the congregation of federalists by which you were surrounded, and you were silent! And then how did it happen, when Gen. Dockery's letter of acceptance was penned, that no allusion even was made to Free Suffrage? If Gen. Dockery be in favor of it, as you say he is, Mr. Cameron, why did he give it the go-by in that letter? Was people and the party in our State brought as fully he ashamed or too proud to speak out for the nonlandholders? Did he fear that, by so doing, he might lose the support of certain aristocratic members of your party?

> that Gen. Dockery is for the measure -what of it? The bare fact, admitting it to be so, is evidence that he hesitated on the question, and has been forced by the power of public opinion to favor it. He is, therefore, if for it, not heartily for it. He goes for it, if at all, by compulsion-he goes for it as "a change," and does not have the manliness to declare for it in so many words. And can it be possible that the "great Whig party" of North Carolina is at last for "Reid's hobby"? Why, the Argus in the very issue in which these Free Suffrage notions are advanced, speaks of "Reid's broken down hobby and exploded humbug," and alludes to Gov. Reid himself as a "trickster"!-and that too, with a full knowledge on the part of the Editor of the political character of Gen. Dockery, who is the most consummate demagogue in the State, and the inferior, in every respect, of David S. Reid.

> We are therefore compelled to regard the talk of the Argus for Free Suffrage as insincere; the Editor may be more or less tor it, because it is popular, but he takes to it just as a boy would take to a good whipping. He dreads it, and therefore he begs to be allowed to say, from this time till the election, that it is not so very objectionable-not so very dangerous, after all, if the people will only consent to call a Convention and accept it in the way the Editor and Gen. Dockery would give it to them; but after the election, and after Gen. Dockery's defeat, the Argus will not be much disturbed about Free Suffrage. Whig members of the Assembly may then vote to retain this "odious distinction" without any the least apprehension of encountering condemnation at the hands of the Editor of the Argus.

> RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD. The branch road, connecting with the North Carolina Railroad, is in a very forward state. The workmen are busily engaged on it, and judging from its present appearance we presume it will be completed in a few weeks. Though the road is less than a mile and a quarter long, the nature of the ground made some deep excavations necessary, which, with the embankments, are executed in a manner creditable to the contractors and all concerned. The bridge, which spans the road on Hillsborough Street, is a spacious solid structure fully competent to accommodate the travel of that much frequented thoroughfare, while the side walk being built independent of the main road-way gives a safe and convenient passage to pedestrians. We understand the entire work was executed under the immediate superintendence of the energetic President of the Company, L. O'B. Branch, Esq.

> PORTRAITS OF EMINENT AMERICANS. We have received a work of some 80 pages, by John Livingston, of the New York Bar, containing sketches of the lives of President Pierce of the members of his Cabinet, and of Justices McLean, Grier and Catron of the Supreme Court, with likenesses. The likenesses are good. The sketch of our distinguished countryman, Mr. Dobbin, is quite full and well written. His likeness is excellent.

> SEVERE FROST AT THE SOUTH. There was a severe frost at Charleston, Columbia, Augusta, and other sections of South Carolina and Georgia, on Sunday night, seriously injuring it is said, the fruit crop and garden vegetation. The growing corn and wheat also suffered.

The weather here is quite cool. We have also had sharp frosts recently; the fruit has suffered seriously, if it has not been entirely destroyed.

Ban Policy. We see it stated that the Banks in Petersburg have refused to receive North Carolina money on deposite. We do not know the particular reasons which have influenced these institutions to this course; but the policy is not a good one. It will not benefit the trade of Petersburg. Let her business men look to it.

DISCOVERY OF A COMET-New York, March 30th. A comet was seen at Yonkers, last evening, a few degrees above the horizon, at twilight-west, north

Very like a whale. Last Saturday was the 1st of April. How did that comet happen to show itself first to the Yonkers?

the leading events at Washington for several days politeness of Mr. Pemercy for the April numbers, our readers will be pleased with it.

These valuable and interesting periodicals.

DOUGLAS ON THE DEFAMERS.

Few public men, says the Petersburg Democrat, have ever been so hunted, and hounded, and traduced as Judge Douglas. Not only has his political character been maligned, but the foulest aspersions have been cast upon his private reputation as a man. Even ministers of the gospel have prostituted their sacred desks with invocations of wrath upon his head. He states, in a recent speech that he receives daily, letters expressing exultation at his domestic bereavement, and praying that other and weightier calamities may oppress him.

All this bitterness and malevolence of attack Mr. Douglas ascribes to a certain address gotten up by Senators Wade, Chase and Sumner, and extensively circulated in all the abolition States, in which the Nebraska bill is denounced as an "atrocious plot," "a criminal betrayal of precious rights," "the work of servile demagogues," &c., &c.

He says that the first time he saw this address he expected all the consequences that have occurred, and that the only revenge he seeks is to expose its authors, and leave them to bear as best as they may the just indignation of an honest community, when the people discover how their sympathies and feelings have been outraged, by making them the instruments in performing such desperate acts.

Right well, in his closing speech in the Senate on the Nebraska bill, does he execute this work.

The following extracts will give the reader some idea of the manner in which he discharges his self-

The Senator (Mr. Wade) says, also, that he never intended to do me justice, and he is sorry that the people of his State have acted in the manner to which have referred. Sir, did he not say, in the same document to which I have alluded, that I was engaged, with others, in "a criminal betrayal of precious rights," in an "atrocious plot?" Did he not say that I and others were guilty of "meditated bad faith?" Are not these his exact words? Did he not say that "servile demagogues" might make the people believe certain things, or attempt to do so? Did he not say everything calculated to produce and bring upon my head all the insults to which I have been subjected publicly and privately-not even excepting the insulting letters which I have received from his constituents, rejoicing at my domestic beavements, and praying that other calamities may befall me? All these have resulted from the address. I expected such consequences when I first saw it. In it he called upon the preachers of the Gospel to prostitute the sacred desk in stimulating excesses; and then, for fear that the people would not know who it was that was to be insulted and calumniated, he told them in a postscript, that Mr. Douglas was the author of all this iniquity, and that they ought not to allow their rights to be made the hazard of a presidential game! After having used such language, he says he meant no disrespect-he meant nothing unkind! He was amazed that I said in my opening speech that there was anything offensive in this address; and he could not suffer himself to use harsh epithets, or to impugn a gentleman's motives! No! not he! After having deliberately written all But then suppose it be admitted, as you claim, these insults, impugning motive and character, and calling upon our holy religion to sanctify the caumny, he could not think of losing his dignity by bandying epithets, or using harsh and disrespectful

> Sir, even in Boston I have been hung in effigy. I may say that I expected it to occur even there, for senator from Massachusetts lives there. He signed his name to that address; and for fear the Boston abolitionists would not know that it was he. he signed it "Charles Sumner, senator from Massachusetts." The first outrage was in Ohio, where the address was circulated under the signature of "Salmon P. Chase, senator from Ohio." The next came from Boston-the same Boston, sir, which, under the direction of the same leaders, closed Fanueil Hall to the immortal Webster in 1850, because of his supert of the compromise measures of that year, which all now confess have restored peace and harmony to a distracted country. Yes, sir, even Boston, so glorious in her early history-Boston, around whose name so many historical associations cling, to gratify the heart and exalt the pride of every Americanuld be led astray by abolition misrepresentations so far as to deny a hearing to her own great man, who had shed so much glory upon Massachusetts and her Metropolis! I know that Boston now feels numiliated and degraded by the act. And, sir, faddressing himself to Mr. Sumner, | you will remember that when you came into the Senate, and sought an opportunity to gut forth your incendiarianism, you appealed to our sense of justice by the sentiment, Strike, but hear me first." But when Mr. Webster went back in 1850 to speak to his constituents in his own self-defence, to tell the truth, and to expose his slanderers, you would not hear him, but

> Again, sir, even Boston, with her Fanuell Hall consecrated to liberty, was so far led astray by abolitionism, that when one of her gallant sons, gallant by his own glorious deeds, inheriting a heroic revolutionary name, had given his life to his country upon the bloody field of Buena Vista, and when his remains were brought home, even that Boston, under bolition guidance and abolition preaching, denied him a decent burial, because he lost his life in vindicating his country's honor upon the southern frontier! Even the name of Lincoln, and the deeds of Lincoln, could not secure for him a decent interment, because abolitionism follows a patriot beyond the grave. [Applause in the galleries.] The Presiding Officer, [Mr. Mason in the chair.]

Order must be preserved. But, sir, the senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) comes up with a very bold front, and denies the right of any man to put him on defence for the manner of his election. He says it is contrary to his principles to engage in personal assaults. If he xpects to avail himself of the benefit of such a plea, he should act in accordance with his professed principles, and refrain from assaulting the character and impugning the motives of better men than himself. Every body knows that he came here by coalition or combination between political parties holding opposite and hostile opinions. But it is not my purpose to go into the morality of the matters involved in his election. The public know the history of that notorious coalition, and have formed its judgment upon it. It will not do for the senatar to say that he was not a party to it, or he thereby betrays a consciousness of the immorality of the transaction, without acquitting himself of the responsibilities which ustly attach to him. As well might the receiver of stolen goods deny any responsibility for the larceny, while luxuriating in the proceeds of the crime, as the senator to avoid the consequences resulting from the mode of his election, while he clings to the office. I must be permitted to remind him of what he certainly can never forget, that when he arrived here to take his seat for the first time, so firmly were senators impressed with the conviction that he had been elected by dishonorable and corrupt means, there were very few who, for a long time, could deem it course with him. So general was that impression, that for a long time he was avoided and shunned as a person unworthy of the association of gentlemen. Gradually, however, these injurious impression were worn away by his bland manners and admirable deportment; and I regret that the Senator should now, by a violation of all the rules of courtesy and propriety, compel me to refresh his mind upon these un-welcome reminiscences.

DEATH OF THOMAS NOON TALFOURD. This dis tinguished scholar and jurist died on the 12th of last month, while delivering a charge to the grand jury at Stafford, England. He was the author of "Ion" and other superior productions.

New Post Office has been established at Hudson, in this [Caswell] county, four miles South of Leasburg, and Mr. Henry W. Dameron appointed Post Master.

Milton Democrat.

To purroy Fires. Mix in a saucer a tablespoon-ful of cream, half as much ground black pepper, and a teaspoonful of brown sugar. This will attract and

From our Washington Correspondents

The difficulty between Messrs. Breckenridge and Cutting, full accounts of which you will find in the newspapers, has almost engrossed the attention of every one here during the past week. It was an-nounced yesterday in the House of Representatives by Mr. Preston, one of Mr. Breckenridge's friends, that an amicable settlement had been arranged honorable to both parties. The announcement has relieved the apprehensions of the many friends of both the gentlemen.

The statement made by Mr. Cutting in his reply Mr. Breckensking that he and his friends in New York had raised the sum of fifteen hundred dollars and forwarded it to Kentucky to be used in behalf of Mr. B.'s election, exhibits New York politics and politicians in any thing but an enviable light. Mr. Breckenridge indignantly denied all knowledge of the matter; but admitting the correctness of Mr. Cutting's statement, the thought suggests itself, what object had those liberal Hards in interferring in Mr. Breckenridge's behalf: but if they raised money in this instance, is it not probable that they have done so in other cases. Perhaps the circumstance that some of the leading Hard Shells are deeply interested in various speculations on the government, steamship lines, fat contracts, &c., will account for their liberality. Disinterestedness has no influence over their actions and hence the existence of a motive. The fact is, New York aspires to be regarded as the whole United States as Paris is France, and seeks to control the action of the General Government and make it entirely subservient to its own interests. So far during the present Administration their schemes have met with but little success, and as the system of tactics pursued is better understood and the objects to be attained become more apparent, their power to accomplish their designs must diminish. They demanded of President Pierce to control his Administration; because he firmly resisted their assumptions, they made war upon him, and upon the Democratic party. They have delivered the State of New York over to Whig control, and the next Congressional election in that State will probably return to Congress a large majority of Whigs of the Seward stripe—the only stripe of Whiggery now in the North. These "Hard" gentlemen, too, essayed to throw New Hampshire into the hands of the Whigs and Abolitionists, but thanks to the sterling Democracy of the Granite State, their hopes were signally defeated.

Since my last, the Black Warrior has arrived at New York from Havana, having been released and her cargo of cotton restored upon the payment of a fine of six thousand dollars. This was paid under protest, the Captain and Agents of the vessel maintaining their claim for indemnity. Her release is equivalent to an admission of the illegality of the seizure, and to that extent will doubtless facilitate a settlement of the affair; but it by no means affects the principles involved. If her seizure was illegal, the Spanish Government is bound to make good all damages. The amount of damages to be demanded. and the requirement of such a change in the administration of the local government of Cuba as shall protect our commerce from constant repetition of similar annovances, are still open questions involving its whole merits. Spain will doubtless make the restoration of the Black Warrior an excuse not to accede to our requirements; but our Government must insist upon its reasonable demands, whatever may

be the consequences. The Eastern question-the war between Russia and Turkey and the Anglo-French interference—of course attracts much attention from the Diplomats and statesmen at the seat of Government. Our sympathies as individuals are certainly on the side of Turkey as against Russia; but, knowing that the alliance between England France has other objects besides the settlement of the Eastern question in view, affecting our own interests, it cannot be expected that we shall look upon it with any great favor. The allies have disclaimed all Intention of making the war one of conquest, but they have declared their determination to compel Russia to pay its expenses; and it is within the range of possibility and certainty not inconsistent with the former action of

either Government, when the final settlement comes, in lieu of a payment of money, to receive material guarantees in the shape of a few forts or a Principality or two. As a Government our policy is that of a strict neutrality, entering into no entangling alliance with any European nation. By this course, should the war become general, our commerce must experience great prosperity and our country be en-

The discussion of the Nebraska bill has been going on during the past week in Committee of the Whole in the House. It is quite apparent that public sentiment at the North is quietly settling down in favor of the bill, the agitators finding it an uphili business to manufacture indignation, and seem to have relinquished their efforts. Burning in effigy and an occassional hanging is indulged in by the abolitionists, but it don't do any harm except to themselves; they pant for notoriety, and to become the hangmen of harmless effigies of sticks and straw will answer that purpose as well as anything else.

The Senate have had under consideration the deficiency bill, and yesterday passed it, having added a large number of amendments making it nearly the same bill that broke down with its own weight in the House. The bill as passed by the House contained all that was actually required by the Government to meet its expenses for the current year, and to this it should be strictly limited. But the practice is to make the deficiency bill carry as much as possible, and the friends-of certain Cusom Houses and marine Hospitals insist that they shall not be everlooked. The House will, however, certainly disagree to ma-

ny if not all these amendments. The bill authorizing the construction of six first class Steam Frigates, and appropriating three millions of dollars for that purpose passed the house on yesterday by a large majority-112 to 43. The recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy has thus been fully endorsed by Congress; and it is hoped that other suggestions contained in his Report, having in view a reorganization of this arm of the National defence, will receive the some favorable action. Mr. Dobbin has secured the entire confidence of the two Houses, leaving it to his discretion to build these vessels in the Navy Yards or by contract, as he thinks

POLITICAL PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. The Petersburg Intelligencer thus dissolves the bonds which have heretofore united the northern and southern

"The defection of Mr. Everett and the National Intelligencer has played havor with the whig party. It is ascless to disguise the fact that abolitionism and free-soilism have, with these accessions, effectually broken the ties which bound together the whigs of the South and the North. The former cannot fraternize with the latter, arrayed, as they now are, against one another upon the vital constitutional principle which is embraced in the Nebraska ques-

Whilst the Pefersburg Intelligencer thus speaks for southern whigs, the New Haven Palladium warns

" The Gauntlet Thrown Down. Mr. Badger, in his recent speech in favor of the Nebraska bill, said that the southern whig senators would stand united in twain. So be it, if so it must be. Nothing will remain but to pick up the fragments and unito them with the free-soil and democratic party that opposes the Nebraska cheat. The free whigs will support Houston before Badger, Hale before Clayton, and so on to the end. If the southern whig members of Congress are ready to butcher the whig party, they must prepare to face such a body of the free whigh, free democrats, and free-soilers as they never met before. The Compromise of 1850 sent free soil and abolition stock down to 30 per cent below par. The Nebraska bill has already brought it up to par. The passage of the bill will make it the highest stock in market. Even Garrison cannot sink it. Seward, Hale, and Chase never stood so high in public esteem as at present, and John M. Niles, Gideon Welles, and Francis dillette stand fair for early governors of Connections. Connecticut."

PAY OF THE FRENCH ARMY. The pay of a French soldier is 94 cents a day, finding themselves food, or what is the same thing, with food and two deats a day pocket money. Chevalier, in his motor on America, says an American key of 16 years of age, gots more pay for har labor than a Captain in the French army:

NORTH CAROLINA NEWS.

societies. On motion of Mr. Thos. Wilson, it was resolved to hold the future quarterly meetings of the Society on the Saturday of each county court week: A committee of Messars. Turrentine, Webb and Heartt; being appointed to confer with the Commissioners of Hillsborough respecting a site for the next annual fair, the Society adjourned to meet on Saturday the 27th May next.

SMITTAVILLE. We are pleased to hear of the improving condition of our neighboring town of Smithville in Brunswick County. Property in eligible situations has appreciated very much in raine within the last four or five years—in some cases to the extent of one hundred per cent. Several fine buildings have been recently put up, and preparations are in progress for the erection of a new Court House, a little north of the site of the old one. Continued and increased prosperity to the ancient village. Wil. Harald. preased prosperity to the ancient village. Wit. Herald.

WILMINGTON. "The scarcity of vessels at this port, to transport our increasing produce, has been a subject of re-gret and annoyance for several years past, and was never more apparent than at this time. A schooner was taken up this week for Boston at 80 cents per bbl. for rosin and tar, and \$1 15 per bbl. for spirits of turpentine, and \$13 and \$14 per thousand are freely offered for lumber to places north of Cape Cod."

Wil. Herald.

TRADE OF WILMINGTON, (N. C.) During the year ending the 14th inst., there was received at Wilmington N. C., 335,795 bbls. turpentine; 51,773 bbls. spirits do.; 23,224 bbls. tar; 1,549 bales of cotton, and 1,886 tierces of rice.

WARRENTON. The Commissioners appointed by the M. E. Church of N. C., have purchased the building and grounds of Mr. Daniel Turner's Female Seminary, in Warrenton, for the sum of \$25,000. The College will go into operation at an early day. Additional buildings will be placed on the

BRUTAL MURDER. There was a foul murder committed in this vicinity on the 2nd ultimo, the particulars of which are as follows: During the absence of William Mitchell from home, a Negro boy whom he had hired, and another Negro belonging to Miss Phipps, of the neighborhood, entered Mitchell's house during the night, dragged Mrs. Mitchell out of her bed, and, after committing the most attrocious acts of violence upon her person, strangled her until life was extinct, then placed her body in bed again where they had dragged her from her two small and helpless children! Next morning the hired boy said that Mrs. Mitchell had taken ill during the night and had died. The neighbors were soon collected and found from the marks of violence upon her person that she had been fouly mur dered. Suspicion immediately rested upon this hired boy. and he was arrested, and after being severely dealt with, acknowledged his guilt, and stated the circumstances as related, Both negroes are in jail awaiting their trial.

COPPER ORE-COAL. We have been shown a specimen of Copper Ore from Deep River, Chatham county, N. C disovered about three weeks ago, by Mr. McKeever upon his farm. The piece shown us was almost pure copper—the shining spots being nearly as bright and yellow as some bits of gold ore we have seen at various "diggins" in California. The State geologist, Professor Emmons, who visited the spot, declares it to be the finest mine he has ever seen, A shaft was sunk at the spot indicated by the upper portion of the vein, to the depth of forty feet. It was found to run downward, slopingly, increasing in width as it progressed. Immense quantities are supposed to exist in the neighborhood, and workmen are engaged at various spots

Immediately in this vicinity, are some of the largest and finest coal fields to be found any where in the Union, not excepting the celebrated mines of Mauch Chunk, Pottsville. &c., in Pennsylvania; the qualities of which are of a character which will give it the highest place in the market: Two varieties of coal, the bituminous and semi-bituminous. passing into anthracite, adapted to all the purposes for which bituminous coals are specially employed; are found in vast quantities. Dr. Emmons, states that the Deep River coal is quite free from smut, burns freely, and forms an impervious hollow case, within which, combustion goes on for a long time. When a small pile is made of it upon the ground, it may be ignited by a match or a few dry leaves or sticks. It may be ignited in the blaze of a lamp or candle; it is therefore highly combustable, and burns with a bright flame, like lightwood, for a long time. It may e burat in a common fire place like wood, and s tlemen have substituted it in their parlors for the black oak

The navigation of Deep River is being opened; and a rail-road contemplated from thence to Fairfield. The Central railroad from Raleigh, westward, will connect the line with Petersburg, and the small additional cost of freight will be more than compensated for, by the superiority of the coal, over that of mines in our own neighborhood. From the immense quantities existing in that region, it may be furnished RICHMOND SUPERIOR COURT. The Superior Court of Rich-

nond commenced on Monday the 20th ult. His Honor

udge Saunders presiding. On Wednesday, George Bushee was convicted for horse stealing, but it being evident that he was of weak mind, and the dupe of another, he was only entenced to twelve lashes. On Thursday morning, Daniel Norton and William Wallace, charged with the murder of James D. Baker, were acquitted after a trial in which much contradictory testimony

In the case of the State against Wesley Jacobs, a free nan of color, for migrating into the State contrary to law. The facts as well as the law were submitted to the Court by the counsel on both sides. His Honor decided in favor of the defendant and gave judgment that the proceedings be

The Editor of the Argus, speaking of the new Solicitor, Rob't Strange, Esq., says, "on all the important matters coming up for his consideration, he proved himself fully equal to the trust reposed in him. He is an excellent prosecuting officer-vigilant and attentive, and at the same time humane and generous.

THE LITERARY CLUB OF ROBESON COUNTY held its Annual Meeting at Lumberton, March 4th, 1854. Opened with Prayer. Rev. J. P. McPherson delivered

the Annual Address, on "The Mind—its proper improve-ment." Jno. C. McNair, who had been appointed to deliver the Quarterly Address, was absent. Dr. W. A. Dick read an Essay on "Woman;" and Giles Leitch, Esq., one on The following officers were elected for the following year:

Rob't E. Troy, President; Thos: J. Morisey, Giles Leitch, and W. A. Dick, Vice Presidents; W. N. Whitted, Secretary; W. B. Blake, Treasurer; A. McLean, D. Sinclair, and M. McNair, Managers. Thos. J. Morisey was chosen to deliver the next Quarterly Oration; and A. McLean and M. McNair to read Essays.

Robeson Institute was chosen as the place; and the 2d Satarday in June, at 11 o'clock; A: Mr, as the time, for our next W. N. WHITTED, See'y. Fayettevelle Arque. DAVIE COUNTY. The editor has just returned from Davie

Court, but only has time to say a very few things about it. Judge Settle is looking very well. He disposed of the docket in two days. Solicitor Lander is in full vigor, and unexcelled as a prosecuting officer. The Democrats of Davie held a meeting on Tuesday, the proceedings of which we will publish next week. We added 16 names to our list. Republican Banner. FOR CUBA-NEW EXTERPRISE. The large pilot boat, John

A. Taylor, Capt. Geo. Walker, left her wharf vesterday af-ternoon, for the West Indies. She has been recently re-paired and fitted up, and is intended to ply between this port and Cuba, we believe. Being of a beautiful model, and having remarkably good eailing qualities, her owners design her for the fruit trade; and it is expected from the frequeney and speed of her trips, that our market will be supplied with the luxuries of the West Indies, in part at least. The Taylor took out as passengers three of our young townsmen, Messrs. Walker Meares, Jno. W. Holmes, and W. C. Wilk-ings, to all of whom, as well as to the officers and crew of the schooler herself, we wish a pleasant time.

FRING PAN SHOALS, CAPE FRAR, N. C. A Light Vessel will be placed during the month of April next, off the southern extremity of the Frying Pan Shoals. Two lights (each produced by eight lamps and parabolic reflection) will be shown from the vessel, at an elevation of about 40 feet above the level of the sea. This vessel has two masts; is about 100 feet long, 250 tons, and the top of the ganwale about 10 feet from the water line.

A WARNING TO CHILDREN. A small negro boy met his death in Wilmington, N. C., Sunday, by dislocating or straining his nech, while throwing a somerset:

A DANGEROUS COUNTERPEIT. We have before us a \$10 counterfeit note on the Bank of Cape Fear, Salisbury Branch, which is well calculated to deceive in the hasty transaction which is well calculated to deceive in the hasty transaction of business. The plate is good, with the exception that the words TEN, at the bottom corners, are not straight across the squares which enclose them, but are higher at the right than at the left. The signatures of the President and Cashiers are good, that of D. A. Davis not so good; and the word Salisbury hadly written. The paper too is inferior. It is dated the Jan, 1851.

We understand that this counterfeit has been noticed be-fore, but they are still circulating, as well as some from the same plate payable at the Fayetteville Branch. Observer: Bust Times. Fifty-four freight cars passed up the Raldifferent points along the Road. Warrenton News.

FIRE. On Monday the 27th ult., a fire broke out at Hills borough, on the premises of Dr. S. D. Schoolfield, there being a good supply of water, the exertions of the citizens prevented its extending beyond the shed where it first broke out, a lot of carpenters tools and some lumber were the only property destroyed. FATAL Accident. An Irish miner, named Thon

FATAL Accident. An Irish miner, named Thomas Welch, was killed at the Walker mine, five miles west of Groons borough, by the falling of a bucket, on Wednesday evening last. He was at the bottom of a shaft 66 feet in depth. The hands at the top had just commenced letting the bucket down; when it had descended some six or eight fact it became detached from the rope and fell, serking Welch upon the head and producing a fatal concussion of the brain. He lived, though insensible until next marning and efficied. The deceased was between twenty-five and thirty years of age; had been in this country about firm years, from the city of Limerick, Ireland, and sustained a reputable character as a quiet, orderly, industrious man.

SPRING IS COMING! Heaven is ringing with the singing Of the birds in brake and hower; Buds are filling, leaves are swelling. Flowers du field, and bloom on tree O'er the earth, and air, and ocean, Nature holds her jubilee. Soft then stealing comes a feeling O'er my bosom tenderly: Sweet I ponder as I wander. For my musings are of thes.

Spring is coming —Spring is coming;
With lief moraings fresh and light,
With her noon of chequered glory,
Sky of blue and clouds of white.
Calm and grey night falls, when the light falls
From the star-bespangled sky,
While the splendor, pale and tender,
Of the young moon gleans on high.
Still, at more, at noon, and even,
Spring is full of joy for me,
For I ponder as I wander,
And my musings are of thes:

Still on thee my thoughts are dwelling Whatsoe'er thy name may be! Beautiful beyond words telling, Is thy presence unto me.

Morning's breaking finds thee waking
Wandering in the breezes light;
Noontide's glory mantles o'er thee, In a shower of sunny light;
Daylight dying, leaves thee lying
In the silver twilight ray;
Stars looking brightly on thee nightly.
Till the coming of the day.

Everywhere and every minute Feel I near thee, lovely obe; In the lark and in the linnett I can hear thy joyous tone.

Bud and blooming mark the coming
Of thy feet o'er vale and hill; And thy presence, with life's essence
Makes the forest's heart to fill.
Low before thee, I adore thee, Love creative, thee I sing; Now I meet thee, and I greet thee By the holy name of Spring.

MARRIED.

In New Hanover county, on the 16th ult., Mr. Daniel R. Carter to Miss Sarah C. Jones.
On the 16th ult., the Rev. A. Weaver, of the N. C. Conference, to Miss Sarah E. Bobbitt, of Halifax county.
In Johnston county, on the 19th ult., Mr. Bright Hardes to Miss Mary J. Johnston.

In Buncombe county, on the 6th ult., Mr. Jas. M. Palmet o Miss Margaret M. Waggoner. In Anson county, on the 11th ult., Mr. William Williams o Miss Margaret A. McPherson.

In Davidson county, on the 19th ult., Mr. Charles Clenard to Miss Sarah Yokely. In Maden county, on the 24th ult., Mr. John Fisher, sent to Mrs. Sophia Hales.

In Wake county, on the 29th ult., Byron Whitaker, aged In Fayetteville, on the 6th tilt:; Capt: Samtiel Mabson, aged 64—a veteran of 1812, having fought at New Orleans. In Montgomery county, on the 2d ult., Mr. A. Robinso In Robeson county, on the 18th ult., Miss Lucy Cuibreth.

In Stokes county, on the 10th ult., Mrs. Mary Grabb, aged In Bincombe county, on the 14th ult., Margaret E., daugh-ter of Col. D. Reynolds, aged 3 years: In Brunswick county, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Jan. H. Allen,

Sheriff of Brunswick county. THE MARKETS.

No change to report this week-sales dull-market soar (REPORTED FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARS.)

FLOUR-From \$6 to \$6 25, market well supplied. BACON-9 to 10 cts. per lb., hog round: LARD-10 ets. per To: BUTTER-20 cts. per fb., scarce. EGGS-10 ets. per dozen. CHICKENS-20 ets. each, searce. CORN—\$4 25 to \$4 50 per barrel.

MEAL—\$4 50 per barrel. FODDER-\$1 40 per 100 lbs. OATS-\$1 10 per 100 fbs., sheaf 60 cts. per bushel: STOCK PEAS-Red, 80 cts. per bushel:

DRIED APPLES \$1 per bushel, scares: " FEACHES-- \$2 " scarce.
SWEET POTATOES-75 cts. per bushel; seares. PRESH PORK-7 ets per ft.,
" DEEP-6 " per lb un foot COTTON -0 cts. per fb.

Supply of BACON abundant 10 @ 101/2 new. CORN 81 10 @ \$1 15: FLOUR good supply, prices unsettled varying from \$51/2 to \$6, according to quality: COTTON 6 ets. per lb. SPIRITS TURPENTINE \$5 ets: per gallon. AW TURPENTINE none.

WILMINGTON, April 1, 1884. TURPENTINE-In this article we note a decline yesters day of 40 cents on soft and 10 @ 15 cents on hard, with sales of 431 bbls, at \$3 50 for yellow dip, and \$2 @ \$2 08 for hard, \$2 280 lbs.; closing at lottest figures, with a moderate demand from distillers. No sales this morning that we hear of; about 300 bbls, on market, for which \$3 50 for soft and \$2 for hard has been offered.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE-In this article we note a dull market yesterday, and only a small parcel (36 bbis:) change ed hands yesterday at 61 cents of galloh. No sales this morning, and no enquiry for the article. Block is very light, and sellets are not disposed to take 61 cents. ROSIN—In common we note sales vesterday of 700 bblant \$1,05 for large size barrels; and 227 do: No: 2 at \$1 1236

TAR—Is without change in price, and receipts are light. Further sales yesterday of 75 bbla, and this morning of 118 do et \$2 60 % bbl. Sale yesterday of 1500 bbls, from yard (in shipping order) at \$2 75 % bbl.

BACON—5 bhds. Western sides sold festerday at \$2. CORN-A cargo of 2,000 bushels arrived a day or two

ince and sold vesterday at 82% cents & bushel.

EMPTY BARRELS—Sales vesterday from whatf of 160 Spirits Turpentine barpels at \$2 40 each for second halfd.
HAY—275 bales Northern make (received a few day since) sold yesterday at 80 cents \$2 100 lbs. Full supply I store, and limited demand: TIMBER -tales of four rafts at \$8 80 @ \$9 WM.

GOOD COOK WILL BE HIRED FOR THE BALL ance of the year, if application be made soon: Apply

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!! HE "WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE" is how spens The public may depend upon having their wants sup-lied, at all seasons of the year, on reasonable terms. ICE ordered from the country will be well packed and omptly ferwarded at all times. All orders for Ice must be addressed to "WILMINGTON

Terms Casn, which will be strictly adhered to in all Deposits may be made by persons ordering from a dis Price, ONE CENT PER POUND. Ette charge for patkage,

Wilmington, N. C., April 1, 1854. To-5m:

L. HARDING—Opposite Mesers, Brans & Coo —Manufacturer and Dealer in Superior ESADI MADE CLOTHING, is now receiving— Superior black doe skin Pants, fancy do do do white linen drill do do do duck do fancy do do do black satin D. B. Vest · 一个一个一个 August Electronic about the Seattle,